

THE CITY, BY CARRIAGE, DAY TIME,	10.00
MAIL, ONE YEAR,	8.00
" SIX MONTHS,	4.00
" THREE MONTHS,	2.00
1. M. THOMSON.	1.00
N. G. ROBERTS.	1.00

## The News.

Our dispatches this evening are chiefly occupied by an account of the recent movements of the Army under General Grant. That division of our forces under General Meade, as well as that under General Butler made a demonstration in force, but without any very great practical results, so far as we can see, except to get possession of a few miles of territory, and to capture about as many prisoners as our forces lost. General Grant was on the ground in person, directing the various movements. The rebels have entrenched themselves with an industry which indicates that they appreciate the vigilance and sleepless energy of the foe, that lies encamped within sight of their city.

General Sheridan is reported to be again ready for offensive or defensive operations, as opportunity may offer.

The trial of the New York copperheads for halibut-bird stuffing, will attract attention if not indignation. It is a practical application of their theory of a *free* election.

Maryland has been declared a free State, which will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every lover of human liberty throughout the world.

**Another GLEAM OR SUNSHINE.**—After several days of weather gloomy enough to give the blues to any one who has not perpetual sunshine gilding his temperament, we have had another glimpse of blue sky and a sunbeam or two.

The results of Sheridan's late triumph give in figures a more perfect realization of its completeness than rhetorical descriptions could do. From 3,500 to 4,000 prisoners; 61 cannon, including the 20 captured from us in the morning, and 12,000 small arms have been taken. The rebels have fled beyond Harrisonburg, and are reported by the deserters who come into our lines to be in a very demoralized condition. The rebel papers, while attempting to gloss over certain ugly points of the defeat, admit that Early's rout was disastrous in the extreme. No movements of importance have taken place in the Valley for the last few days, but General Sheridan is getting ready for a vigorous resumption of active operation.

**GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,** who did the country some good service by his speeches in London, during the early months of the war, but afterwards slid into the Democratic party, is on the right track again, and is dealing heavy blows on Copperheadism in Pennsylvania. His speech at Philadelphia on Saturday night, which we reproduce in another column, is one of his sharpest and most characteristic efforts. It is peculiarly interesting from the revelations which it makes of the wire-workings at the Chicago Convention.

**THE YELLOW FEVER** is raging on the Southern coast. The death at Charleston recently averaged twenty a day, while at Newbern 119 persons are reported to have died in twenty-four hours. This is probably an exaggeration; still, the disease is unquestionably very fatal and prevalent there. The Union forces, who have been sent outside of the town, have suffered less than might be expected. At Wilmington N. C., the fever is likewise prevalent.

**CALIFORNIA WEST** Union in 1863 by a majority of 19,936. A letter from Senator CONNES upon the prospect of his State, says: "I have no fears for the result of California. The value of peace and Union is too well known to the patriotic hearts of our people for them to falter now. The people are too courageous to take a backward step. The name of California stands too high; she cannot afford to lower her crest, to let the ensign down."

It is amusing to hear the Democrats commanding George B. McClellan as a statesman; a man who never held a civil office of so much importance as a selectman of a town or a justice of the peace, and yet he is a candidate for Chief Magistrate, made so by a party which was unspared in its abuse of Gen. Taylor, because he had no experience of matters in civil life!

**THE RICHMOND WHIG** of the 19th instant laughed at the superstition of the Yankees who expected some great event on that day because it was the 3d anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, and boasted that Richmond was still safe. A few hours later, when it learned of Early's defeat, it may have concluded that the "superstition" was not so ill-founded after all.

**THE CANADIAN PAPERS**, both those sympathizing with the South, and those opposed to secession, are united in denouncing the recent raid into Vermont as bar-ba-rans, and contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare. They see very plainly that it would be very unpleasant for Canada were the war to be carried to our Northern border.

Two thousand of the French troops lately in Mexico, are on their way home. Fifty of their officers were at one hotel in New York, a day or two ago. A large number of Poles will, it is said, join Maximilian's army. He will need to replace his French troops by Poles or Germans, for the Mexicans are not a quiet people to rule over.

A WESTERN ORATOR, in a recent political address, speaking of Mr. Lincoln's predecessor, said that "James Buchanan was the politico that brought this rebellion to a head."

**GARIBOLDI** continues in a very delicate state of health. He can only walk about with the assistance of crutches.

## Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1864.

NUMBER 208.

## What are the Prospects?

Horace Greeley, in the New York  *Tribune*, says the State of New York is positively certain to give 30,000 and probably, 40,000 majority for Lincoln. The rural districts are aroused; tremendous meetings are being held every day and night, and a full vote and sweeping victory is already assured. Advices from Pennsylvania are equally encouraging. The October majority of 15,000 will be increased to 40,000 in November. In Illinois the campaign is progressing finely, and a victory there is also certain. It is not necessary to say that Ohio and Indiana will be all right in November. Their status is fixed. The result in these States may be summed up thus:

	Electoral Votes.	Union Maj.
New York	29	50,000
Pennsylvania	21	45,000
Illinois	15	25,000
Indiana	15	25,000
Michigan	16	20,000
Total	109	210,000

The number of electoral votes necessary to a choice is 116. The above States with Maine, would elect; but we shall of course, carry all the rest as certainly as we shall carry Ohio, except New Jersey, Kentucky and Missouri. Those are doubtful.

## "Vigor" and "Imbecility."

Speaking of the tactics of the Chicago convention, Mr. Geo. Sennett, an old Democrat, says in his Roxbury speech:

"What splendid party-management this is to be sure! First, at Chicago they place the party so that a Union victory in the field appears to be a Democratic loss!

Then, they nominate a man, who, inside

of the party rejects the platform, and out-

side of the party is everlastingly obliged to keep explaining why he failed."

And he continues in the following effec-

tive strain:

"They are as blind to the situation of their country as they are to the position of their party. They tell us that the war is a failure—that it ought to stop now—and the whole does not die away before it is drawn in the shouts of victory round Atlanta!

They say that our success is only a delusion, and that it will mislead us, as heretofore, into a useless waste of blood and of money. The reply to that rings from the guns in the Shenandoah! They say the cause of the "failure" lies in the imbecility of the administration. It is vigor, I suppose, to shoot drafting officers to hinder enlistments—to rob orphan asylums, and roast negroes in the streets of New York! It is vigor to keep twenty thousand troops from the front for a month, looking after Mr. Seymour's "friends."

It is vigor to invite the British Ambassadour to meddle in the internal affairs of this country. It is vigor to lay the plars of a great American convention before the agent of the London *Times*!

It is vigor to run up the price of coal, flour,

and of meat on mechanics and laborers,

for the profit of a German Jew—and then

to charge the rise to American contractors,

so that Mr. Woodbury and Judge Abbott may be foiled in repeating Belmont's electioneering lie!

These things are vigor!

And it is inexcusible to raise two thousand and a half of men, to expel two thousand and millions of dollars, to blockade three thousand miles of coast in the face of hostile England, to force the British rebel pirates into lying in wait for merchants and robbing the schooners of fishermen, to set fire to one million five hundred thousand slaves, and to reduce the rebellious States from fifteen to three and a half. If so, it is the imbecility not only of the administration, but of Grant, of Sherman, Sheridan, and of Farragut! And I prefer it to the "vigor" of Gov. Seymour, and even to the energy of Judge Abbott himself."

**GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN**, in his speech at Philadelphia, speaking of his labors at Chicago, contributed this hit to the secret political history of the country:

In the morning Pendleton told me that "so help me God, I will do all I can to beat McClellan." At 10 o'clock they offered him the Vice-Presidency, and he went over.

**HENRY CLAY** Dean of Iowa, who is going to vote for McClellan, in a speech made at Chicago, stigmatized the President as a "felon usurper, traitor, and tyrant," an "incompetent and imbecile wretch," and the soldiers he denounced as the "slaves of the despot" and the "hooligans of the robber chief."

The Indiana Circuit Court at Evansville has just concluded the trial of a case of breach of promise, wherein Mrs. Ann Prewitt, of Louisville, was plaintiff, and Abel Sullivan, of Indiana, was defendant, and the said Abel was put under a contribution of \$1,000 to the said Ann.

The Cops are bleeding C. H. McCorkle, candidate for Congress in the Chicago District, most wofully. He has paid \$10,000 for the National campaign, and \$5,000 for putting through the election in Illinois. He is supposed to be the richest man in the west, and no doubt can stand it.

APPRENTICES are, hereafter, to be received in the navy. Boys between 14 and 18 are eligible, the consent of their parents having first been obtained, they are educated in nautical matters, and get from \$8 to \$10 month.

Two GENTLEMEN in Indiana have offered to give fifty thousand dollars each towards the establishment of a first-class Female College in the city of Lafayette, in that State, if one hundred thousand dollars more can be raised by the citizens.

THE CANADIAN PAPERS, both those sympathizing with the South, and those opposed to secession, are united in denouncing the recent raid into Vermont as bar-ba-rans, and contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare. They see very plainly that it would be very unpleasant for Canada were the war to be carried to our Northern border.

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## LOCAL MATTERS.

## RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

## CHICAGO &amp; NORTHWESTERN.

## GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

## DAY EXPRESS. 2:10 P.M. DAY EXPRESS. 4:20 P.M.

## MADISON EXPRESS. 5:00 P.M. MADISON EXPRESS. 9:25 P.M.

## NIGHT EXPRESS. 8:00 P.M. NIGHT EXPRESS. 12:35 A.M.

## NIGHT PASSENGER. 8:04 A.M.

## MIL. &amp; PLAT. DU CHIEN.

## ARRIVE. DEPART.

## FROM MILWAUKEE. 10:45 A.M. FOR P.D. G. 12:15 P.M.

## 2:25 A.M. 12:15 P.M.

## P.D. G. 12:15 P.M. MILWAUKEE. 1:30 P.M.

## P.D. G. 3:40 P.M. MILWAUKEE. 1:30 P.M.

## MILWAUKEE. 1:30 P.M. MILWAUKEE. 1:30 P.M.

## MIL



MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
of ILLINOIS.For Vice-President,  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
of TENNESSEE.ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st Dist.—C. NORTHRUP.  
2nd Dist.—JONATHAN BOWMAN.  
3rd Dist.—ALLEN WORDEN.  
4th Dist.—HENRY J. TURNER.  
5th Dist.—HENRY F. BELITZ.  
6th Dist.—A. S. McDILL.FOR CONGRESS,  
1st District—J. C. SLOAN.FOR SENATOR,  
17th Dist.—WM. A. LAWRENCE.  
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.1st Dist.—DANIEL JOHNSON.  
2nd Dist.—SOLOMON C. GARR.  
3rd Dist.—H. S. WOOSTER.  
4th Dist.—E. P. KING.  
5th Dist.—JOHN B. OASSEDAY.  
6th Dist.—DANIEL MOWE.

## Union Republican County Nominations.

Mr. Sher—THOMAS EARL.  
Register of Deeds—O. C. KEELER.  
County Treasurer—SAMUEL HOLDREGE, JR.  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—S. L. JAMES.  
Clerk of the Circuit Court—LEVI ALDEN.  
District Attorney—JOHN R. BENNETT.  
County Surveyor—S. D. LOCKE.  
Coroner—S. C. BURNHAM.

## A Free Ballot.

Many unsophisticated persons were at a loss to know what was meant by the unanimous clamor of the delegates to the Chicago Convention for "a free election or a free fight." Out of the insurgent states the elections always have been free. Since the war broke out, the Republican Union party has universally been in favor of extending the right of a free ballot to those who had taken up arms in the nation's defense, and periled their lives for our country's sake. In this they have been bitterly and persistently opposed by the party represented at Chicago. That party which has lately become a party of constitutional lawyers, opposed the laws allowing soldiers to vote because of their unconstitutionality in the first place, and the temptations to commit fraud which such laws and such opportunities provoked.

But their preaching does not correspond with their practice. The telegraph to-day brings us an inkling of manner in which they propose to use the free ballot. Some of Governor Seymour's "friends" have been doing a good thing for Seymour and McClellan by forging returns from the New York soldiers, and substituting democratic for union votes, of which our dispatches give some interesting details. The simple truth is the minds of this copper-head faction have become so debauched by being taught to scoff at the higher law and to disregard all moral obligation, that fraud and forgery have ceased to become crimes in their eyes. And no wonder when their religious faith rises no higher than the constitution, and their highest conception of manhood is to follow the dictum of a eunuch held at a whiskey grocery.

## The Savants to Mr. Lincoln.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of one hundred and sixty members of "The International Association for the Advancement of Social Science," lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amsterdam for transmission to Mr. Lincoln:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation which elected you, have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitely separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destiny of the great we will never be compromised by you."

**SYMPATHY FROM SWEDEN**—I cannot but believe, with you, that this war is providential, and, after its worst is done, its woes are past, will serve as a baptism for a newer and higher life. A baptism of blood, it is true, and terrible it is; but the grace of God will turn the very wounds to eyes that see His will, to fountains of sympathy and charity. God bless America! My heart is there now more than ever; and were I younger I would be there soul and body, and mix among those who take care of the sick and wounded. But I am old, and shall hardly ever more cross the Atlantic except with my warm wishes.—Fredericka Bremer.

"WHEN THE ADMINISTRATION puts its policy on paper, we must support it, whatever we think of it individually. When you hear a man finding too much fault with the Administration, you can rely on it that in secret he is opposed to the war."—George B. Smith in 1862.

"THIS ADMINISTRATION is dragging us down to ruin faster, inconceivably faster, than the Southern Confederacy could do if they were left unobstructed to assail us."—George B. Smith, in 1862.

To Whom it may concern.—For the last time, I hereby give notice that all notes and accounts due me must be paid at once. I have made this request several times before. From a good many I have not even received regrets. If any of my customers think that I have not waited long enough, I shall differ with them without making any words. A settlement I will have. The greenbacks or a judgment is the only way it can be settled.

R. J. RICHARDSON,

Janesville, Oct. 4, 1864.

dime2me130

Two good second hand pianos for sale

at Darling's music store, Myer's

Block, Oct. 10, 1864.

## A RACY STUMP SPEECH.

The irrepressible George Francis Train Modestly and with much Difidence and Hesitation Defends His Position.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

George Francis Train delivered one of his characteristic political speeches in the hall of the Republican Invincibles on Saturday night. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and the audience were evidently delighted with the oration. He was greeted throughout with great applause. He spoke as follows:

**FELLOW CITIZENS:** I will pass this speech which you give me along the line where it belongs—to the credit of the Union and the country. [Applause.] You cannot afford to cheer an individual when the life of the nation is at stake. I do not plead guilty to two charges of the gentleman, (referring to his introduction, when I was made to "strange bedfellows," etc.) I am not a stranger to you, I am one that you received here two years ago in the Academy of Music; two years ago, after I had fought the battle of the Union and the country in England. [Cheers.] And again, I am not in the habit, although I have been in a good many rat-holes all over the world, I have never been in the habit of getting in with strange bedfellows. [Laughter.] I therefore don't feel a stranger, or with strange bedfellows whom I am before you. I believe in destiny, I believe in a star looked up by three P's—Patience, Perseverance and Pluck. [Cheers.] I believe in the motto, "Truth, Faith and Energy." I found in France that Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the ideas of the people, which in England were translated Steam, Gas and Electricity. In this country I find that under Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, [cheers.] It is Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. [Cheers.] I believe in destiny, and it is a singular thing that I always bring up in Pennsylvania upon the eve of some great enterprise. In England I fought for the people, and have been carried from jail to jail, and it is only two years since I came out of the White Cross Chapel, where at first wanted to put me in with the aristocrats, I declined, and went with the people, and preached a sermon to them on the downfall of England, and made more noise inside than I had made outside. [Laughter.] When the word came: "Let that man out—he is demoralizing the prisoners"—[laughter]—that may be the allusion of my friend to "strange bedfellows"—[laughter]—I liked the prison so well that I petitioned the Governor for permission to remain a week longer. [Laughter.]

GEORGE POSTPONES THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION BURNS THE COMPLIMENT.

Not being a politician, I care nothing about the charges of political parties. I went to Washington to get the Democratic Convention postponed. I found that the whole Convention was in the hands of two organizations, one the house of Rothschilds, and the other the Albany Regency, and was determined to have the Convention postponed, and to make Belmont back down.

The time was fixed for the Convention to meet, on the 4th of July. I got forty-four prominent Democrats, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, to sign a paper asking for the postponement of the Convention; Belmont refused to postpone, I then found Thomas B. Florence, the real Chairman of the Democratic Committee appointed at Charleston, and I succeeded in having the Convention postponed, and to make Belmont back down.

When I got to New York the Albany Regency offered me a seat in the Cabinet if I would give my influence to McClellan. Said I, "Gentlemen, no; I don't want a Cabinet appointment. I know of forty appointments already." [Laughter.] I reminded them of celebrated reformers who, being taken up to a high mountain, was forced the whole world, but the fact was the mountain didn't own an orange garden.

[Renewed laughter.] McClellan may have his New Jersey cabbage garden, but I doubt whether he will get a single electoral vote. [Applause.] They are trying to make McClellan out a War Democrat, but he has proved himself nothing more nor less in his letter of acceptance than a political trickster. [Applause.] It is neither fish nor fowl, black nor white, neither male nor female. I believe Lincoln himself would have gone for a loyal man nominated at Chicago. [Applause.] I told the Democrats very plainly that I would stump the Union against them, if they did not nominate the right kind of a man. [Applause.] I don't want to belong to a party that don't cheer when Sheridan gets a victory.

ONLY TWO PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY AND GEORGE HAS THE SENSE TO SELECT THE RIGHT ONE.

There are only two parties in the country now—the one cheers when Sheridan captures forty-three pieces of artillery, and the other don't cheer at all except when Sheridan loses forty-three pieces of artillery. [Applause.] The one party puts up gold, and the other puts it down. I don't say that the Penitentiary party are traitors, but I do say their leaders would sell the whole people if they could only get into office. [Applause.] The Constitution don't say "we, the politicians," but "we, the people." Now, I say down with the politicians, and up with the people, and until we get that accomplished we will never settle this fight. The people are generally right, except in New York. In the time of the New York riots the voice of the people was the voice of the devil, and not according to the old Latin phrase, "It is not good to offend the devil." The world is composed of two classes of men—the positive and the negative. The negative man goes down the stream, and everybody looks at him; and I believe that when the civil revolution comes in the North, the Democratic party will find that absence of body is better than presence of mind. [Laughter.] They had better get their breathes behind, for they will be apt to be wounded, as their backs will be turned to the foe. [Great laughter.] I told General Ward the Chairman of the Democratic Committee for Pennsylvania, that if he didn't withdraw McClellan I would stump the State for Lincoln, and I would defeat this gambler General by 50,000. [Applause.]

Barlow said to me in New York, the other day, that I went for the Republicans because they paid me for it. "Well, suppose they did," said I; "I happen to be a gentleman of fortune, and could buy your whole concern out." [Laughter.] The only expense I ever put into the United States Government was to be a private escort from St. Louis into Illinois. [Laughter.] The Democratic machine is run by England. The Irish and the Fenian Brotherhood have been sold out by the house of Rothschild to England. Every paper in England, except the *Star* and *Daily News*, is for McClellan. Can't these Irishmen see how they are being led to the slaughter? St. Paul said, "The Jew first, then the Gentile." [Laughter.] Now it is Belmont, the Jew, first, and the Christians afterwards. Protestant England once united with Catholic France to help Mohammedan Turkey to squeeze out Greece and Russia. I thought that was a singular co-partnership, but the most singular of all is this sight we see now of four million of Catholics led up to the slaughter by their old friends the Jews. [Applause.] This old was brought on by England. She sent her emissaries here, not out of any love for the negro, but to stir up a bone of contention. [A voice, "It's not so."] It was opium in India, religion in Ireland, and it was the slave question in America. [A voice, "It is false," and cries of "Put him out."] Now, gentlemen, keep cool; I want nobody to

delegation crouching at the feet of the New Yorkers. When New York took a pinch of snuff, Pennsylvania sneezed. [Laughter and applause.] I did my best with your delegates to get them to vote for Dix. I succeeded with some Connecticut delegates, and finally got one hundred names.

## PRIVATE OPINIONS PUBLICLY EXPRESSED.

I paid a visit to George H. Pendleton before the nominations were made. I asked him if he intended to vote for McClellan. "No, Mr. Train; so help me God, I will do all I can to defeat McClellan, and I think he has. When I found that the Convention was about being sold out to McClellan, I warned Vandigham one day at dinner, and said I, "Vandigham, there are some McClellan men over there, Mr. Train." [Laughter.] The result of the Convention's deliberations is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor mince meat. In order to please a trumper President, they had war; in order to please a trumper General, they had peace; and in order to please all the great and little trimmers, they resolved to let the war go on until the trumper peace is decided. Under the idea of "pop" they supposed there was nothing but what they could carry. I saw their platform. It was the most singular amalgamation of men and things I ever saw. Soon after, I wrote my opinion of it. It was:

**Resolved**, In order to please the trumper we will, candidate, we have war.

**Resolved**, In order to please the trumper we will, peace.

**Resolved**, In order to please all, that the war goes on until we get in. [Laughter.]

At the same time it reminded me of a little story, wherein it is related that it was:

**Resolved**, That we have a new jail.

**Resolved**, That the new jail stand where the old jail stood.

**Resolved**, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail be built. [Laughter.]

When they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee to write to Mr. Train to stump the State, wrote me, I replied:

**Chicago Nomination**—Positive, Boil.  
**October Elections**—Comparative, Boiler.  
**November Elections**—Superlative, Burst.  
I also said:

**DIED**, November 3, 1864.  
The Democratic Party,  
Diseas—Party on the Brain.

They asked me if I would join in helping along McClellan's election. "Not much," said I, "just count me out." I left Chicago with the New York Democrats, and the wheels of the cars that whirled us along seemed to say, in their belief, "McClellan—McClellan," and they actually manufactured that into enthusiasm for their candidate.

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,  
As his corse we hurried,  
Not a dirge or dirge was heard  
Over the grave where McClellan was buried!"

[Laughter.]

IS OFFERED A SEAT IN AN AIR CASTLE CABIN.

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help me in keeping quiet; I can manage my own audiences; so sit down. [Laughter.] They used to say to me in England, "Why don't you put down the rebellion before you threaten England," and I told them it was because we were fighting Americans, and if we were fighting Englishmen, we would have whipped them long since. [Applause.] In case Ireland rises up against England again, we intend to be strictly neutral. We will acknowledge Ireland a belligerent, but we will remain neutral. [Laughter.] We will land three hundred thousand Irishmen from our ships at Cork and Belfast, and send with them munitions of war, but we will remain neutral. We have got no debt to pay England for whipping our commoners from the sea. Let us defeat McClellan and the English party at home first, and then we can go ahead.

The speaker now alluded to the firm and decided stand that Major General Dix had taken in regard to the freebooters who came from Canada to St. Albans Vt. Follow them, said he, into Canada, or wherever they go, and shoot them down. [Great cheering for General Dix.] Our men did go, and captured fourteen, but did not shoot them. This, when told to Lord Lyons, made him see the handwriting on the wall. [Applause.] We have these on the lakes, and at Halifax, where the English are now ready to go on their law less mission. We might as well make up our mind at once as becoming great Americans, to arise and, if necessary, to march into Canada, and make a clean job of the work of stopping this damnable piracy and filibustering. [Deafening applause.] What we do must do in earnest. Ho charged England with making this war, with nominating McClellan, and that Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, is now sending money into Pennsylvania in order that England by force of circumstances may escape paying one hundred millions of dollars to America. The speaker, in taking a comprehensive view, referred to the point that it is not at all unlikely that England and France will, through Maximilian, acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. But perhaps all this will be defeated by the royal people. Already a great party is about to be formed in New York that is bound to relieve the Democratic party from its present depressing embarrassments, by taking it from the power of its English-Jewish leaders. The Democratic party must be taken from the hands of Belmont and the Rothschilds. General Dix will speak; he is in favor of the movement; he will place the party on its proper base. We must be in earnest in this work. We want all good men to join in one common brotherhood in the North. We must remember that Mr. Lincoln cannot save the country unless he receives the support of us all. We must drop all party issues. In the name of our country let us all rejoice in all the efforts made to keep our Union together. Let us give three cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Three cheers were given by the immense mass of people present. Great cheering was now given for Mr. Train, General Dix, and other patriots, during which the speaker retired.

## Special Notices.

## NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, now and reliable treatment. In reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—gentleman's self-acted letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. BRITTON HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Main street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marked down \$25,000. Stock to be reduced \$75,000 within the next forty days. Prints sold last week \$1.50 each. The entire Stock of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods of Cushington, says he has produced incalculable benefit by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland

# Janesville Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**,  
of Illinois.

For Vice-President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON**,  
of Tennessee.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

**W. W. FIELD**, **H. L. BLOOD**,  
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**CEO. C. NORTHRUP**.  
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN**.  
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN**.  
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER**.  
5th—**HENRY F. BELITZ**.  
6th—**A. S. M'DILL**.

FOR CONGRESS,  
1st Dist.—**C. SLOAN**.

FOR SENATOR,  
17th Dist.—**W. A. LAWRENCE**.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON**.  
2nd Dist.—**SOLOMON O. GARR**.  
3rd Dist.—**H. S. WOOSTER**.  
4th Dist.—**E. P. KING**.  
5th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSODAY**,  
6th Dist.—**DANIEL MOWE**.

Union Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARL**.  
Register of Deeds—**C. C. KEELER**.  
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDREGE**, Jr.  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. J. JAMES**.  
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN**.  
District Attorney—**JOHN R. BENNETT**.  
County Surveyor—**S. D. LOKE**.  
Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM**.

A Free Ballot.

Many unsophisticated persons were at a loss to know what was meant by the unanimous clamor of the delegates to the Chicago Convention for "a free election or a free fight." Out of the insurgent states the elections always have been free. Since the war broke out, the Republican Union party has universally been in favor of extending the right of a free ballot to those who had taken up arms in the nation's defense, and periled their lives for our country's sake. In this they have been bitterly and persistently opposed by the party represented at Chicago. That party which has lately become a party of constitutional lawyers, opposed the laws allowing soldiers to vote, because of their unconstitutionality in the first place, and the temptations to commit fraud which such laws and such opportunities provoked.

But their preaching does not correspond with their practice. The telegraph to-day brings us an inkling of manner in which they propose to use the free ballot. Some of Governor Seymour's "friends" have been doing a good thing for Seymour and McClellan by forging returns from the New York soldiers, and substituting democratic for union votes, of which our dispatches give some interesting details. The simple truth is the minds of this copper-head faction has become so debauched by being taught to scoff at the higher law and to disregard all moral obligation, that fraud and forgery have ceased to become crimes in their eyes. And no wonder, when their religious faith rises no higher than the constitution, and their highest conception of manhood is to follow the dictum of a caucus held at a whiskey grocer.

The Servants to Mr. Lincoln.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of one hundred and sixty members of "The International Association for the Advancement of Social Science," lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amsterdam, for transmission to Mr. Lincoln:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation which elected you, have defended justice and humanity. Convincing that the United States nation will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitely separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the great republic will never be compromised by you."

SYMPATHY FROM SWEDEN.—I cannot but believe, with you, that this war is providential, and, after its worst is done, its woes are past, will serve as a baptism for a newer and higher life. A baptism of blood, it is true, and terrible it is; but the grace of God will turn the very wounds to eyes that see His will, to fountains of sympathy and charity. God bless America!

My heart is there now more than ever; and were I younger I would be there soul and body, and mix among those who take care of the sick and wounded. But I am old, and shall hardly ever more cross the Atlantic except with my warm wishes.—Fredericka Bremer.

WHEN THE Administration puts its policy on paper, we must support it, whatever we think of it individually. Wherever you hear a man finding too much fault with the Administration, you can rely on it that in secret he is opposed to the war."—George B. Smith, in 1864.

THIS ADMINISTRATION is dragging us down to ruin faster, incomparably faster, than the Southern Confederacy could do if they were left unbroken to assail us."—George B. Smith, in 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—For the last time, I hereby give notice that all notes and accounts due me must be paid at once. I have made this request several times before. From a good many I have not even received regrets. If any of my customers think that I have not waited long enough, I shall differ with them without making any words. A settlement I will have. The greenbacks or a judgment is the only way it can be settled.

R. J. RICHARDSON,

Janesville, Oct. 4, 1864.

dmw2me130

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block.

## A RACY STUMP SPEECH.

The Irrepressible George Francis Train modestly and with much difficulty and hesitation defines his position.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

George Francis Train delivered one of his characteristic political speeches in the hall of the Republican Invincibles on Saturday night. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and the audience were evidently delighted with the oration. It was greeted throughout with great applause. He said as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I will pass this cheer which gives me along the line where it belongs—to the credit of the Union and the country. [Applause.] You cannot afford to cheer an individual when the life of the nation is at stake. I do not plead guilty to two charges of the gentleman, [referring to his introduction, when allusion was made to "strange bedfellows," etc.] I am not a stranger to you. I am one that you received here two years ago in the Academy of Music; two years ago, I think I had fought the battle of the Union and the country in England. [Cheers.] And, again, I am not in the habit, although I have been in a good many rat-holes all over the world, I have never been in the habit of getting in with strange bedfellows. [Laughter.] I therefore don't feel a stranger, or with strange bedfellows when I am before you. I believe in destiny. Believe in a star backed up by three P's—Patience, Perseverance and Pluck. [Cheers.] I believe in the motto, "Truth, Faith and Energy." I found in France that Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the idea of the people, which in England were translated Steam, Gas and Electricity. In this country, I find, that under Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, [cheers, it is] Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. [Cheers.] I believe in destiny, and it is a singular thing that I always bring up in Pennsylvania upon the eve of some great enterprise. In England I fought for the prisoners—[laughter]—that may be the illusion of my friend to strange bedfellows—[laughter]—I liked the prison so well that I petitioned the Governor for permission to remain a week longer. [Laughter.]

At the same time it reminded me of a little story, wherein it is related that it is:

*Resolved*, That we have a new jail.

*Resolved*, That the new jail stand where the old jail stood.

*Resolved*, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail be built. [Laughter.]

When they gave cheer for McClellan, it reminded me of whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee to write to Mr. Train to stamp the State, wrote me, I replied:

*Chicago Nomination*—Positive, Boil.

*October Elections*—Comparative, Boil.

*November Elections*—Superlative, Boil.

I also said:

November 8, 1864.

The Democratic Party.

Democracy on the Brain.

They asked me if I would join in helping along McClellan's election. "Not much," said I. "Just count me out." I left Chicago with the New York Democrats, and the wheels of the cars that whirled along seemed to say, in their belief, "McClellan," "McClellan," and they actually manufactured that enthusiasm for their candidate.

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," said his critics. "Only a groan, when we heard that our distinguished friend had died over the grave where McClellan was buried."

[Laughter.]

IS OFFERED A SEAT IN AN AIR CASTLE CABIN.

When I got to New York the Albany Regency offered me a seat in the Cabinet. I said I would give my influence to McClellan. Said I, "Gentlemen, no; I don't want a Cabinet appointment." I know of forty appointments already." [Laughter.] I recommended them of a celebrated reformer who, being taken up to a high mountain, was offered the whole world, but the fact was the poor devil didn't own a cabbage garden. [Beneathes laughter.] McClellan may have his New Jersey cabbage garden, but I doubt whether he will get a single electoral vote. [Applause.] They are trying to make McClellan a War Democrat, but he has proved himself nothing more nor less in his letter of acceptance than a political trickster. [Applause.] It is neither fish nor fowl, black nor white, neither male nor female. I believe Lincoln himself would have gone for a loyal man nominated at Chicago. [Applause.] I told the Democrats very plainly that I would stamp the Union against them, if they did not nominate the right kind of man. [Applause.] I don't want to belong to a party that don't cheer when Sheridan gets a victory.

ONLY TWO PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY AND GEORGE HAS THE SENSE TO SELECT THE RIGHT ONE.

There are only two parties in the country now—the one cheer when Sheridan captures forty-three pieces of artillery, and the other don't cheer at all except when Sheridan loses forty-three pieces of artillery. [Applause.] The one party puts up gold, and the other pulls it down. I don't say that the Democratic party are traitors, but I do say their leaders would sell the whole people if they could only get into office. [Applause.] The Constitution don't say "we, the politicians," but "we, the people." Now, I say down with the politicians, and up with the people, and until we get that accomplished we will never settle this fight. The people are generally right, except in New York. In the time of the New York riots the voice of the people was the voice of the devil, and not according to the old Latin phrase. This world is composed of two classes of men—the positive and the negative. The negative man goes down the stream, and nobody takes any notice of him. The positive man goes up stream, and everybody is looking at him; and I believe that when a civil revolution comes in the North, the Democratic party will find that absence of body is better than presence of mind. [Laughter.] They had better get their breathsplashed behind, for they will be apt to be wounded, as their backs will be turned to the foe. [Great laughter.] I told General Ward the Chairman of the Democratic Committee for Pennsylvania, that if he didn't withdraw McClellan would stamp the State for Lincoln, and I would give the General by 50,000. [Applause.]

Burns said that when these Democrats said, "That won't do." It was then I saw the treacher of the Chicago Convention went the army and navy. [Applause.] My platform was simply, "Drive France out of Mexico, whip England on the sea." [Applause.] My candidates were men distinguished for the eminent stand they have taken against the rebellion. One was a member of a Democratic Cabinet, and wrote to New Orleans the words of my political platform: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] My Vice President is in the Navy, and I wanted no better man than the gallant old tar who tied himself to the masthead as he went into Mobile. [Applause.] Then these Democrats said, "That won't do." It was then I saw the treacher of the Chicago Convention went the army and navy. [Applause.] George McClellan is just the shadow of Sam Barlow and A. Belmont, who is the agent of the English Rothschilds and Jeff Davis' Confederacy. [Applause.] When I saw him I thought to myself, "What is he? a scoundrel, a traitor, a scoundrel and a traitor?" Sam Barlow and A. Belmont, who is the agent of the English Rothschilds and Jeff Davis' Confederacy. [Applause.] When I saw him I thought to myself, "What is he? a scoundrel, a traitor, a scoundrel and a traitor?"

Barlow said to me in New York, the other day, that I went for the Republicans because they paid me for it. "Well, suppose they do," said I; "I happen to be a good man of fortune, and could buy your whole concern out." [Laughter.] The Democratic machine is run by England, the Irish and the French Brotherhood have been sold out by the house of Rothschild to England. Every paper in England, except the *Star and Daily News*, is for McClellan. Can't these Irishmen see how they are being led to the slaughter? St. Paul said, "The Jew first, then the Gentile." [Laughter.] Now it is Belmont, the Jew, first, and the Christians afterwards. Protestant England once united with Catholic France to help Mohammedan Turkey to squelch out Russia. I thought that was a singular partnership, but the most singular of all is this sight we see now of four millions of Catholics led up to the slaughter by their old friends the Jews. [Applause.] This war was brought on by England. She sent her emissaries here, not out of any love for the negro, but to stir up a bone of contention. [A voice, "It's not so."] It was opium in India, religion in Ireland, and it was the slave question in America. [A voice, "It is."] and cries of "Put him out." Now, gentlemen, keep cool; I want nobody to

help me in keeping quiet; I can manage my own audiences; so sit down. [Laughter.] They used to say to me in England, "Why don't you put down the rebellion before you threaten England," and I told them it was because we were fighting Americans, and if we were fighting Englishmen, we would have whipped them long since. [Applause.] In case Ireland rises up against England again, we intend to be strictly neutral. [Laughter.] We will remain neutral. [Laughter.] We will land three hundred thousand Irishmen from our ships at Cork and Belfast, and send with them munitions of war, but we will remain neutral. We have got a debt to pay England for whipping our commerce from the sea. Let us defeat McClellan and the English party at home first, and then we can go ahead.

The speaker now alluded to the firm and declared that Major General Dix had taken in regard to the freebooters who came from Canada to St. Albans Vt. Follow them, said he, into Canada, or wherever they go, and shoot them down. [Great cheering for General Dix.] Our men did go, and captured fourteen, but did not shoot them. This, when told to Lord Lyons, made him see the handwriting on the wall. [Applause.] We have these on the lakes, and at Halifax, where blockade runners are now ready to go on their lawless mission. We might as well make up our minds once as becoming great Americans, to arise and say, this has gone far enough, the nefarious work must be stopped; let us arise, and if needs be, march into Canada, and make a clean job of the work of stopping this damnable piracy and filibustering. [Deafening applause.] What we do must do in earnest. He charged England with making this war, with nominating McClellan, and that Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, is now sending money into Pennsylvania in order that England by force of circumstances may escape paying one hundred millions of dollars to America. The speaker, in taking a comprehensive view, referred to the point that it is not at all unlikely that England and France will, through Maximilian, acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. But perhaps all this will be defeated by the loyal people. Already a great party is about to be formed in New York that is bound to relieve the Democratic party from its present depressing embarrassments, by taking it from the power of its English-Jewish leaders. The Democratic party must be taken from the hands of Belmont and the Rothschilds. General Dix will speak; he is in favor of the movement; he will place the party on its proper base. We must be in earnest in this work. We want all good men to join in our common brotherhood in the North. We must remember that Mr. Lincoln cannot save the country unless he receives the support of us all. We must drop all party issues. In the name of our country let us all rejoice in all the efforts made to keep our Union together. Let us give three cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Three cheers were given by the immense mass of people present. Great cheering was now given for Mr. Train, General Dix, and other patriots, during which the speaker retired.

GEORGE POSITIONES THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION REJECTS THE COMPLIMENT.

Not being a politician, I care nothing about the charges of political parties. I went to Washington to get the Democratic Convention postponed. I found that the whole Convention was in the hands of two organizations, one the house of Rothschild, and the other the Albany Regency. I was determined to have the Convention postponed, and to make Belmont back down.

The time was fixed for the Convention to meet, on the 4th of July. I got forty-four prominent Democrats, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, to sign a paper asking for the postponement. I then found Thomas B. Florence, the real Chairman of the Democratic Committee appointed at Charleston, and I succeeded in having the Convention postponed.

McClellan refused to postpone. I then found Thomas B. Florence, the real Chairman of the Democratic Committee appointed at Charleston, and I succeeded in having the Convention postponed.

McClellan, when I told him I wanted to postpone, said, "I will not do it, for I have a

little story, wherein it is related that it is:

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

Stocks of goods and personal property have increased in value from two to three hundred per cent., since 1862. Have you increased your insurance in proportion? It costs double to build now, over and above what it did in 1862. You may well ask, am I insured? and if so, am I in the companies that are able to stand up against the breakers that are just ahead? Look out for squalls about these days. Great Sherman & Co., are likely to injure the small fry. Dimock, at Insurance Headquarters, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., has the sound Old Companies that have been through the wars before. You will have the same agent to deal with five years from now that you had five years ago and that you have to-day. We pay when we lose.

Oct 31st 1864.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., OCT. 31, 1864.

Are you insured? if not now is the time, stores are being put up for the winter, fires are constantly occurring in all directions. Those "very safe risks," first class dwellings, burn every day. A No. 1 brick store and other brick buildings are constantly being destroyed by fire, together with their contents.

E. L. Dimock is agent for all the sound old Eastern Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. You may be burned out to-night, get insured to-day.

Oct 31st 1864.

Agents for the County Line Steamships, New York to Liverpool—First National Line Steamships and Black Star Line—Passenger Tickets at lowest rates.

A. PALMER, Agent.

JANEVILLE, WIS., OCT. 31, 1864.

SEASONABLE REMEDIES.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

We want two good wood choppers immediately. They pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord, and the chopping is in the best timber in Rock county. Inquire at 63, Washington's Jewelry Store, Oct 31st 1864. — S. SMITH & WITTINGTON.

SELLING OFF—Being about to

sell out of the grocery business, I offer my entire stock in lots to suit purchasers at prices that will suit those who are in want of anything in my line. I also offer to rent the premises occupied by me. A long lease can be had at a reasonable price.

Oct 31st 1864. — WILARD PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—(Very cheap) a good

house and lot, one block above Baum & Gray's Warehouse, on the corner of Riverview and High street, the owner having decided to move from the city. The price will be paid on the premises.

Oct 31st 1864. — WILARD PARTRIDGE.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A

splendid Musical Piano for sale very low by W.

C. RAYNER, Room in Lappin's block, 55 Main street, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1864.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small

farm at 1/4 miles east of the city. For particular

inquiries at the back door formerly occupied

by H. L. Smith.

TAKEN UP.—On the farm of the

inhabitant in the town of Janesville on an

old farm, Mr. H. L. SMITH, supposed to be about

three years old. The owner is requested to prove

property, pay charges and take her away.

Oct 31st 1864. — WM. MACLOON.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—

Only one block from the Postoffice on North

Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good barns

on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSBURG.

Oct 31st 1864.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

Wanted 10 men & boys, several men to

choose from, for which the following price will be paid:

\$1.00 per cord in the country and 75 cents within the

city limits. Persons will not be required to fit it, as

it will be drawn away as fast as cut down.

Oct 31st 1864. — J. J. R. COOK.

3840 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE, lying in the towns of

Center, Magnolia,

Spring Valley, and Plymouth,

in Rock county, Wisconsin. No terms of sale apply

to J. J. R. COOK, Janesville, WIS., 725 Main street.

TAKEN UP.—By the Subscriber, in

the town of La Prairie, on the 8th inst., three

cows one year old, with a ring bone

on both hind feet, one brown, one

red, and one black, and all of the same age.

The subscriber is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct 31st 1864. — GUY WHEELER.

SEALER'S NOTICE.—I hereby give

notice to all parties in this city, dealing in

either wheat or measured, that I am now pre-

pared to test and sell all scales, weights and mea-

sures and that I may be found at the City

between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. and from 3 P. M.

Oct 31st 1864. — WM. MACLOON.

Janesville, Oct. 3, 1864. — J. J. R. COOK.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—I now offer for sale at a great

gain a splendid FARM, 100 acres, with 100

acres of land, and 1000 feet of the

best choice land.

The buildings are

superior, and the farm is

well situated.

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# COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE, OF JAMES & GRAY,  
JANESVILLE, WIS., Oct. 31, 1864.

Receipts of all kinds of grain were rather light to-day, which is owing to the bad condition of the roads. Sales of almost 300 bushels of wheat at a range of 1.50 to 1.70 for fair shipping to choice mills samples. Corn is in good demand with sales of 100 bushels at 1.65 to 1.72 per bushel, and now cost, 1.60 to 1.72 per bushel. Oats under more favorable advices from the lake shore, are active and 1.20 higher with sales of 600. Potatoes are also active and higher. We quote choice Neshannock and Peach Blows 1.25c per bushel and mixed lots 1.00c. Other produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—White winter 1.70 to 1.80; good to extra milling spring 1.60 to 1.70; shipping grades 1.50 to 1.60.

FLOUR—Spring at retail, 50 to 100 lbs.

RYE—Quot at 1.00 to 1.10 per bushel.

BARLEY—Prime samples \$1.50 to 1.65; common to 1.60 to 1.75.

CORN—Old bushels per bushel 1.05 to 1.12; new, 1.00 to 1.12.

OATS—Active at 45 to 50c.

BEANS—Fair to prime white at 1.00 to 1.25.

POTATOES—Choice Neshannock and Peach Blows 1.25c per bushel; common and mixed lots 1.00c.

JANESVILLE—SHEEP—per 40 lbs. \$2.00 to 3.50.

FLAX SEED—Per 50 lbs. \$2.12 to 2.50.

BUTTER—Searcs at 20 to 25c good to choice roll.

Eggs—Fresh 20c per dozen.

HIDES—Green 65 to 75c; Dry 11 to 15.

SHIPPE PELTS—Range from 75c to 2.00 each.

WOOL—Range at 65 to 75c, 1.25 off for unwashed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 31.

FLOUR—Bitter. 99 to 100 for extra white; 100 to 102.

WHEAT—100c better, 2.10 to No. 2 Chicago spring; 2.20 for winter Michigan.

COINS—Pais and rupees. Mixed western. It held at 1.00 with buyers; 1.04 for white western.

POWDER—Flower. 100 to 110 for most; 1.00 to 1.15 for new.

GOLD—Opened 2.25 to 2.28.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.] Milwaukee, Oct. 31.

YOUNG—Held firm. Sales of 1,000 bushels, good country spring extra at 87.6; 100 bushels, 88 to 92; 100 bushels, 110 to 112.

WHEAT—100c better, 2.10 to No. 2 Chicago spring; 2.20 for winter Michigan.

COINS—Pais and rupees. Mixed western. It held at 1.00 with buyers; 1.04 for white western.

POWDER—Flower. 100 to 110 for most; 1.00 to 1.15 for new.

GOLD—Opened 2.25 to 2.28.

NEW LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Janesville, State of Wisconsin, on the 1st of October, 1864.

To obtain any of the letters, the applicant must mail a self addressed envelope with the date of the list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residence of owners, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. Letters to carriers, to post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that an answer be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be sent to the lower left hand corner with the word "Transient."

4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post marking without interfering with the writing.

It is required for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office and State, address, and date of mailing, on the envelope, on the reverse, will be entitled with the usual postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer. (See 23, Law of 1862.)

Letters List.

Bates, Mrs. Kate 2

Bates, Mrs. Mary 2

Bates, Mrs. Peter II 2

Bentley, Mrs. 2

Bentley, Mrs. Catharine 2

Buckley, Mrs. Maria 2

Carroll, Mrs. Michael 2

Carroll, Mrs. Michael 2

Cole, Mrs. A. W. 2

Campbell, Sarah 2

Carroll, Mrs. Mary 2

Daniels, Mrs. Mary 2

Dickinson, Mrs. Mary 2

## COMMERCIAL.

APPOINTED FOR THE JAMESVILLE GATEWAY, OF DURR & GRAY,  
SALT AND SOAPS DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 31, 1864.  
Results of all kinds of grain were rather light to-day, which is owing to the bad condition of the roads. Sales of almost 500 bushels of wheat at a range of 1.60 to 1.70 for fair shipping to Chicago, milling samples. Corn is in good demand with sales of old shelled at 1.65 to 1.72 per 50 lbs., and new at 1.60, at Chicago, per 72 lbs. Oats under more favorable advices from the lake shore, are active and high with sales at 45c. Potatoes are also active and higher. We quote choice Neshannocks and Pease Blows 50c; common and mixed lots 30c. Other produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows: 1. Wheat—White winter 1.70c/bbl; good to extra milling spring 1.65c/bbl; shipping grades 1.60c/bbl.

2. Flour—Spring at 1.60c/bbl; 100 lbs.

3. Oats—Quar. at 40c/bbl; 50c/bbl.

4. Corn—Primes 1.60c/bbl; common to 1.65c/bbl.

5. Potatoes—50c/bbl; common to 55c/bbl.

6. Sperm Candles and Sperm Oil, 10c/bbl.

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